

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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BRAZILIAN PAPER REPORTS NAVY RECEIVING XAVANTES

PY242350 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 82 p 16

[Excerpts] The Argentine Navy is already receiving the "Xavante" ground attack aircraft built by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] in San Jose dos Campos. The planes, bearing the inscription and colors of the navy, have been tested, checked and calibrated in daily flights, and are being received by a group of FAN [Naval Air Force] pilot officers who are staying at a hotel run by both Embraer and the Aerospace Technology Center, CTA. The Argentine Armed Forces have given priority to the replacement of war losses, and the Brazilian military industry will supply a substantial portion of the requested materiel.

Embraer has already sold "Xavante" aircraft to Togo, Uruguay and Paraguay. A deal involving the sale of 11 planes to Ecuador was not finalized, and the planes have reportedly been commissioned into the Brazilian Air Force. However, they may have been the ones sold to Argentina. This country is also interested in purchasing Urutu EE-11 armored cars, multiuse amphibious vehicles and propellents manufactured by Engesa [Specialized Engineers Inc] and Avibras [expansion unknown] respectively.

Report Denied

PY242357 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1452 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA) -- The navy discounted rumors today on the transport of Super Etendard planes and Exocet missiles from France and denied that the navy purchased Xavante airplanes from Brazil. An unofficial source of the navy's high command categorically denied the report coming from Brazil that the navy apparently purchased 11 airplanes built for Ecuador but whose sale was not finalized.

The Xavante planes are ground attack jets that can be equipped with air-to-ground rockets or 270-kg bombs. They have a flight range of 590 km.

Regarding a detailed report published today by the newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO, the navy source said it was "absolutely groundless."

The newspaper states that five Super Etendard aircraft and the same number of Exocet missiles are coming aboard the ship "San Blas" and being watched closely by the British atomic submarine "Churchill," sister ship of the "Conqueror" which sank the cruiser "General Belgrano." TIEMPO ARGENTINO adds that four more [as received] will be shipped soon aboard the transport ship "Cabo de Hornos" which has already arrived in France.

DEFENSE MINISTER DECLINES TO CONFIRM ARMS ARRIVAL

PY242113 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1644 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot has neither denied nor confirmed that the Super Etendard planes and Exocet missiles purchased from France have already arrived in Argentina, but he explained that such purchases were made before the Malvinas war.

Concerning the report on the rumored presence of British commandos in Argentina, Martinez Vivot said that he could not give any information on the matter.

However, he admitted that "in the present world, espionage operations are unending." In the case of Great Britain, he said that "if the above report were true, necessary measures would already have been taken."

As for the alleged incidents between British forces and Argentine fishing vessels in the Malvinas area, he recalled that Argentina has periodically submitted claims to international forums. He added: "We do not recognize the alleged exclusion zone that Great Britain seeks to impose around the archipelago."

RENEWED MILITARY TIES WITH SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

PY241717 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Nov 82 p 11

[Excerpts] (DYN) -- Defence Minister Julio Martinez Vivot said yesterday that the Argentine Government may be interested in renewing a programme of exchange visits by military commissions between the Soviet Union and Argentina. Martinez Vivot said that back in 1979 Soviet top-ranking military officers visited Argentina and "discussed the reactivation of an exchange programme" with Argentine authorities.

Martinez Vivot spoke to reporters after briefing Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari on his recent trip to Moscow to attend the funeral of late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

He also said that the Soviet Union is interested in encouraging aerocommercial relations between the two countries and that he had held talks with the Soviet civil aviation minister, Alexis [as published] Bugayev in Moscow to discuss the possibility that Aerolineas Argentinas and the Soviet commercial airline Aeroflot begin direct flights between Moscow and Buenos Aires.

Reliable sources said last night that an agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union to extend the services of their national airlines to Moscow and Buenos Aires respectively "is about to be signed." The sources also pointed out that a plan to set up their offices in both capitals to issue air tickets "has virtually been approved," and that Bugayev will come to Buenos Aires.

NO BOLIVIAN REQUEST ON ARCE GOMEZ, GARCIA MEZA

PY232342 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bolivian Ambassador Gen Luis Antonio Reque Teran talked to reporters at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before leaving for his country. He said that he was traveling because of personal reasons.

[Question] Has Bolivia submitted any request to the Argentine Government concerning the presence of Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez in Argentina? Does the Bolivian Government want the two military officers back in Bolivia?

[Answer] I have been given no instructions to submit any requests to the Argentine Government. Colonel Arce has been officially summoned by the army commander in chief to report to a court of honor. In addition, since his assignment as military attache has ended, as a military officer he should report to the army commander in order to be given a new assignment.

Arce Gomez Requests Asylum

PY242105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has reported that former Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez has requested asylum. The report added that the Foreign Ministry will issue its ruling on the subject and will return the request to the Interior Ministry which was the one that originally received it.

SECRET DOCUMENT ASSESSES MILITARY ROLE IN WAR

PY250140 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] "The performance of the three armed forces' branches leads to the conclusion that each has a fully different conception of the strategy of joint actions." This statement is included in a secret document issued by Brig Gen Ernesto Horacio Crespo, commander of the Southern Air Force Unit (FAS), and submitted to the chief of the air force General Staff on 1 July 1982.

The 10-page document, entitled "Experience Gained in the Operations Carried out by the Southern Air Force Unit during the Malvinas Conflict," has 16 annexes and presents an evaluation -- from the air force's viewpoint and on the basis of doctrinal matters -- of "Jointly Planned Actions and Related Differences and Problems;" "Joint Operations, Means, Coordination, Shortcomings and Related Problems;" and "Air Support to Other Forces, Specifying the Operational Environment in which such support was rendered."

The document includes a detailed list of conclusions, which are later summarized into four recommendations. Among the 16 annexes, it could be learned that those referring to "intelligence" and "electronic counterintelligence" place emphasis on "the serious shortcomings which became evident during the conflict."

Joint Action

The document starts out by stating that "the FAS commander was not involved in any sort of joint planning, because he was assigned to specific and therefore autonomous duties." The document adds that "there were some coordination problems involving Coatlandsur (South Atlantic Command) and TOS (Southern Theater of Operations), problems which had to be faced from a disadvantageous position because of several reasons, namely: "Coatlandsur 1/82 plan. This plan was not coordinated with FAS. FAS learned about it only after it was approved by the air force unit assigned to the mission. The plan had serious doctrinal faults, because the air force's specific responsibilities were being disregarded and because it caused significant operational difficulties affecting mainly reconnaissance and evaluation operations of our air and navy units."

Concerning "hierarchy," the document states that "hierarchy differences between the FAS commander and the Coatlandsur TOS commander did not prove the ideal framework for developing a relationship on equal footing, giving rise to a difference which forcefully turned logical demands into requests handled firmly but with the inevitable regard for rank."

It also states that "even though in the wake of the existing difficulties, the Coatlandsur was installed in Comodoro Rivadavia, and the Ceopecon [presumably Joint Operation Center] was later created during the conflict, the Coatlandsur staff actually continued operating in Puerto Belgrano, a situation which did not permit a fluid relationship between the navy and air force staffs."

Concerning liaison officers, the report contends that "the navy sent a rear admiral, a captain, three commanders, an ensign and two noncommissioned officers. As time went by, it turned out that the actual task of this liaison group -- which included no generals, who would have been more useful -- was to gather information which would be efficiently used later by the naval air force and by the navy's press department, which has distorted or used information provided by the Argentine Air Force to its own advantage."

For its part, the document goes on, "the army assigned a lieutenant colonel whose mis-information and ignorance -- he did not even belong to the V Corps -- were appalling. The information supplied by the army could only become intelligible after it was compared to the data provided by the Argentine Air Force staff, which performed as liaison with TOS. The conclusion was that army reports only reflected the situation prevailing in that force."

Operations

In this regard it is pointed out that "joint operations were only carried out with the navy. AON [expansion unknown] maneuvers were carried out with the fleet before the actual operations started. Of these operations only one carried out with the destroyer "Santisima Trinidad" was successful, since during the remaining maneuvers the units failed to rendezvous because of faulty reports on their positions or because evasive maneuvers, which were not part of the previously coordinate plan, were conducted."

"Even during the maneuvers carried out with the "Santisima Trinidad" the low flying planes were only detected 7 nautical miles away from the destroyer," after referring to "the recommendations given by the liaison officers" in this regard, the document points out that "when the British landing took place in San Carlos the very same officers pointed out that no knowledgeable person would ever launch an attack at that point, therefore they regarded this landing as a secondary attack. This reasoning caused a delay in the Argentine reaction until the number of vessels actually taking part in the operation was known and it became evident that the evaluation had been wrong."

"On many occasions the navy scout planes 'confirmed' that they had 'detected' enemy vessels. As a consequence missions were sent out but they found no enemy units at the given positions nor within the possible navigation radius once they reached their objectives."

Once the Exocet missiles had been exhausted and the Super Etendards were requested -- in compliance with the CAE [expansion unknown] plan -- to lead (the Argentine Air Force -- FAA) the reply was that they were not available."

Conclusions

In referring to the army the report points out that "by no means does the army regard or consider the FAA's task as a joint action which focuses its activities on the direct support of the army's needs. The country's political life, to which the army has usually devoted all its efforts, has ruined its skill to operate" and this became evident in:

"The low combat level of their regular cadres who are very accustomed to comfort and who were reticent to undergo the sacrifice which being at the battlefield demands; the lack of communication and unity between the cadres and troops; shipment of untrained units to the Malvinas theater; inadequate exploitation of land characteristics; low combat morale; overall ignorance on the use of means provided by the air force, its advantages and limitations," etc.

As for the navy the report states that "it struggled for objectives of national domestic policy and devoted only a minimum effort to the conflict over the Malvinas."

In referring to the "General Belgrano" cruiser it points out that "the only surface unit loss happened under confusing circumstances in which the oldest unit of the fleet was placed in jeopardy, without protection, pursuing an adventure which had already been given up at the time it was sunk."

It then states that "the other combat unit which was lost was the "Santa Fe" submarine which was sunk at a port in broad daylight, that is, under the most unfavorable conditions for the use of a submarine and without any provisions for its defense. The subsequent withdrawal of the fleet beyond the constantly expanding boundaries imposed by the enemy, following the coast until it reached ports where it sought shelter until the end of the conflict, was an operation which hit all front pages worldwide and which in the first place puzzled and then astonished the population which is accustomed to hearing the navy brag about defending national sovereignty."

It adds that "this event, which is similar to an attitude assumed in 1978, makes one doubt its real intentions or its professional capacity to defend the nation." Further on it points out that "the persistent refusal to carry out any type of joint operations, choosing not to use its most sophisticated planes and the individual use of its other planes in unimportant operations before having to place them -- for one operation at least -- under the air force's control clearly shows its lack of desire for unity."

"All the aforementioned becomes specially important if it is taken into account that the conflict over the Malvinas started without any definite goal. Due to the planning and permanent motivation of the navy and that the TOS was placed under its control, even though -- according to the navy's own statements -- this force was not capable or willing to take control of the TOS as it considered itself overwhelmed by the events and resources."

Regarding the air force it states "that despite the final results this force is not prepared to operate in this type of theater; its equipment is inefficient and it cannot play a decisive role in a land conflict by itself."

Commanders in Chief Discuss Report

PY250145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2058 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov -- The commanders in chief of the three armed forces branches today held an unscheduled meeting to discuss the report on the war for the Malvinas islands which Brig Gen Ernesto Horacio Crespo [current commander of the fourth air brigade headquartered in Mendoza] disclosed today. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour, was held this afternoon at the Libertador Building, army headquarters, according to reliable sources.

Air Force Reacts

PY250148 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM) -- The Argentine Air Force reacted to a report on the Malvinas conflict published today in a local daily by stating that actions of this nature are part of the reiterated attempt to disrupt the unity of the armed forces and interfere with the process of Argentine democratization.

The communique released this afternoon stated that, having shared them, this branch is aware of the great efforts, hardships and sacrifices that the personnel had to endure during the operations and it fully realizes and values the heroic actions of its army and navy peers. The text of the official communique bearing the signature of Brig Gen Alberto C. Simari, secretary general of the air force, is as follows:

In connection with a report published in today's issue of the daily CLARIN involving a judgment which a high-ranking air force officer allegedly passed on the Malvinas conflict, the office of the commander in chief of the air force states:

That the office of the commander in chief is not aware of the document mentioned in the article in question;

That it views this article as harmful to the armed forces and therefore expresses total rejection of it;

That the air force does not pass judgment on the performance of the army and the navy during operations, respecting and supporting the opinions which the commanders of both branches have been issuing in this regard;

That actions of this nature are part of the reiterated attempt to disrupt the unity of the armed forces and to interfere with the process of Argentine democratization;

That, having shared them, the air force is aware of the great efforts, hardships and sacrifices the personnel had to endure during the operation and fully realizes and values the heroic actions of its army and navy peers;

That the appropriate investigation has been ordered in order to define responsibilities, if any.

Crespo Denies Authorship

PY250200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2333 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 24 Nov (NA) -- Brig Gen Ernesto Horacio Crespo, former commander of the Southern Air Force Unit (FAS), today denied being the author of a secret report which questions the actions of the armed forces in the war for the Malvinas and said that "no disruptive report can be authentic."

"The article in question seeks to disrupt the unity of the armed forces," Crespo said, meaning the article "A Critical Report" published today by the Buenos Aires daily CLARIN which includes portions of a secret document which the newspaper alleges was written by the air force officer. The report published in CLARIN states that "the performance of the three armed forces branches leads to the conclusion that each has a fully different conception of the strategy of joint actions."

In his statement to a local radio Crespo said: "I believe that the objective is to disrupt the unity [of the armed forces] and anything that goes against the interests of the nation cannot be authentic." He emphasized: "I never issued a document of this nature and I feel that it is a somewhat irresponsible action to publish it without first making sure of its source." He added that "the FAS never issued a report of this type."

Asked whether he believed any of the allegations of the report, he answered: "I can hardly share belief in what I did not write. The reports written dealt exclusively with the air force, voiced opinions of the air force and had to do only with the air force."

He stressed that "no document that criticized or doubted the action of the other two armed forces branches was ever issued because I am not an expert in those branches but only in my own." He said: "The only thing I can criticize is my own branch. One must have a great deal of information to be able to criticize another branch and I have no such information."

Asked whether after the war for the Malvinas he had written a secret document for the air force he said: "I issued a document which dealt exclusively with the actions of the air force and the virtues and shortcoming of the air force. This document is available to the other two branches that can peruse it, analyze it and draw their own conclusions."

Speaking about the article published in the metropolitan daily, he indicated that "unfortunately, the only thing it seeks is to disrupt further [as received] the unity of the armed forces, to create more confusion in the country; I find it absolutely negative."

Concerning the alleged shortcoming of the air force during the South Atlantic conflict, Crespo said that his branch "has its own defects, not everything is positive. Men are fallible and thus they make errors, there were planning and leadership errors."

He said that all this "is included in a detailed report submitted to the commander of air strategy, a report which details the defects of the air force." He clarified however that "it is not my job to disclose this data." He said that "ever since I took over as commander of the FAS I have kept away from anything that could be considered sensationalism."

CRESPO TO TAKE OVER AIR FORCE OPERATIONS STAFF

PY250247 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2231 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Mendoza, 24 Nov (NA) -- Brig Gen Horacio Crespo this afternoon granted an exclusive interview to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS during which he confirmed that he will travel to Buenos Aires tomorrow and that he will take over as chief of staff of air force operations.

BROADCASTING OF MINISTERS' INTERVIEWS TO CONTINUE

PY241547 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Pastor Oscar Magdalena has reported here that the interviews with the ministers will continue over the official media. During the course of a press conference, the official said that the format that has been used for the broadcasting of the government's plans for the 1982-84 period permits the broadcasts to have the necessary fluidity so that they can be understood by the public.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTY REQUESTS RECOGNITION -- Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- Argentine Socialist Confederation [CSA] has asked the metropolitan and Buenos Aires Province electoral courts that it be recognized as a political party and has asked for registration cards so that it can register its members. The CSA has also requested that it be registered as the Socialist Party and has granted power of attorney to the following lawyers: Hector Polino, Oscar Palmeiro, Carlos Polak and Boris Pasik. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1403 GMT 18 Nov 82 PY]

FRANCO MONTORO ADVISED NOT TO MEET REAGAN

PY261109 Paris AFP in Spanish 0313 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Nov (AFP) -- When referring in Congress today to the visit President Ronald Reagan will pay to Brazil next week Senator Teotonio Vilela, of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB), harshly criticized the United States.

In a speech made on the Senate floor, Vilela condemned Brazil's rapprochement with the United States and pointed out that the PMDB will not allow the return of that clumsy imperialism to our country.

In addressing Senator Franco Montoro, the PMDB governor-elect for Sao Paulo State, Teotonio Vilela advised him not to meet with President Reagan. Reagan had expressed an interest in meeting the new Sao Paulo governor during his visit to the capital of the richest and most populated Brazilian state next Thursday.

No Reagan-Montoro Meeting

PY261136 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Cabinet members are drafting a report on present problems affecting U.S. bilateral trade. The objective of this report is to inform President Figueiredo on issues to be discussed during his meeting with President Ronald Reagan, who will arrive in Brasilia on 30 November. This report will put emphasis on U.S. protectionist measures and taxes imposed on Brazilian exports. Moreover, the report will note the importance of Brazilian exports as a feasible alternative for paying Brazil's foreign debt.

Furthermore, it has been reported that Sao Paulo Governor-elect Franco Montoro will not meet with President Reagan. Montoro [word indistinct] the possibility of traveling abroad in order to avoid such a meeting.

REAGAN INTERCESSION WITH U.S. BANKS TO BE ASKED

PY161716 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Nov 82 p 49

[By Helival Rios]

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- From 1973 to date, Brazil has paid foreign banks \$88,916,000,000 that is, \$16,700,000,000 more than the foreign debt it accumulated in the past. This piece of information, along with many others, will provide the basis for the charge of isolationist behavior which the Brazilian Government plans to hurl against developed nations during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil. During this visit the Brazilian Government will try to play out its last cards seeking to avoid having to request aid from the IMF.

According to information supplied by Finance and Planning Ministries, the basic idea is to obtain from the U.S. President the promise that he will intercede more decisively with the main U.S. banks, asking them to hold back for 1 more year on the collection of part of the Brazilian debt. This would give the nation enough breathing space and allow it to recover control of its balance of payments.

Even if Brazil's strategic significance for a U.S. policy of rapprochement with Latin America is not taken into account, certain government circles believe that President Ronald Reagan "has the moral duty to help Brazil," because undoubtedly his economic policy is mainly responsible for the financial bankruptcy of all Third World nations.

The exaggerated monetary approach of the current U.S. Government caused a drastic rise in interest rates in the international market creating difficulties for exports from developing nations and making it impossible, because of lack of trade surpluses, to maintain the stability of cash flows.

The situation of Third World nations is currently untenable because the high level of the extortionate interests demanded by the international financial market has made the payment of their foreign debt impossible.

POLICE CONFIRM U.S. CITIZEN UNDER ARREST

PY251600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS, the political police) today confirmed in Sao Paulo that Professor Reynaldo Antonio Cue, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Cuban origin, is under arrest in Brazil.

Cue has been in Brazil since 1979 and, according to the National Association of teachers (Andes), the Ministry of Justice has decided to expel him from the country because of his participation in a demonstration against U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

According to the secretary general of Andes, Cue was removed from his position at the Federal University of Ceara, in the northeastern part of the country, because of his participation in the demonstration. Along with this, the Ministry of Justice denied Cue authorization to remain in the country even though he is married to a Brazilian citizen.

FINAL SAO PAULO ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

PY251326 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The Sao Paulo Regional Electoral Court has issued final results of elections held on 15 November. [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] candidate Franco Montoro was elected state governor with 5,209,952 votes. PDS [Social Democratic Party], candidate Reynaldo de Barros obtained 2,728,732 votes. Janio Quadros, PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] candidate, came in third with 1,447,328. PT [Workers Party] candidate Luis Inacio, Lula, da Silva came in fourth with 1,144,648. PDT [Democratic Labor Party] candidate Roge Ferreira obtained a mere 204,395 votes.

Moreover, Severo Gomes, the Sao Paulo senator-elect, obtained 2,870,035. Another PMDB candidate, Almino Alfonso, came in second with 1,871,092 votes. PDS candidate Adhemar de Barros Filho follows with 1,604,340 votes; PTB candidate Jose R. Faria Lima received 1,362,365 votes; PT candidate Jaco Bittar received 1,088,165; PDS candidate Jose Papa Junior received 200,340; PDS candidate Blota Junior received 203,860; PMDB candidate Helio Navarro received 170,903; and PDT candidate Euzebio Rocha received 82,841 votes.

The Sao Paulo congressional bloc will be made up of 60 seats out of which 30 [as heard] belong to the PMDB. The PMDB deputies are: [name indistinct], Mario Cova, Ulysses Guimaraes, Caio Pompeu de Toledo, Joao Cunha, Roberto Cardoso Alves, Franciaco Amaral, Pacheco Chaves, Joao Hermann Neto, Alberto Goldman, Felipe Cheidde, Mario Hato, Jose [name indistinct], Raimundo Cunha Leite, Ralph Biasi, Octacilio Alves de Almeida, Marcia Santilli, Antonio Tidei Lima, Israel Diaz Novaes, Paulo Zarzur, Francisco Dias Alves, Horacio Ortiz, Freitas Nobre, Jose Marcondes Pereira, Airton Sandoval and [name indistinct].

The PDS won 16 seats with: Paulo Salim Maluf, Cunha Bueno, Jorge Maluly Neto, Renato Cordeiro, Luiz Ferreira Martins, Alcides Franciscate, Armando Pinheiro, Salvador [name indistinct], [name indistinct], Jose Camargo, Natal Gale, Salles Leite, Gioia Junior, Estevam Galvao de Oliveira, Diogo Nomura and Herbert Levy.

The PTB has 8 seats in the Chamber of Deputies with Ivette Vargas, Farabulini Junior, Mendonca Falcao, Ricardo Ribeiro, Moacir Franco, Jose Mendes Botelho, Gastone Righi and Nelson do Carmo.

For the PT: Dyalma Bom, Eduardo Suplicy Matarazzo, Bete Mendes, Irma Passoni, Ailton Soares and Jose Genoio Neto.

The PDT did not get enough votes to send representatives to the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESIDENT TO WORK WITH OPPOSITION GOVERNORS

PY252025 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Spanish 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- In the O GLOBO television program "The People and the President," President Joao Figueiredo said yesterday that he wishes "success" to all the elected state governors. He stressed that the priority programs of his government "will continue, regardless of whether any given state is governed by an opposition politician."

According to the president, the programs of the Federal Government are aimed at "accelerating the country's economic development, with attendant social objectives and benefits for the people." He said that "those programs were not drafted just to be carried out in states governed by the PDS [Social Democratic Party]."

Figueiredo elaborated: "The opposition governors will have to maintain coordination at the political and administrative level with the federal organs which are implementing the programs. I do not believe that any of those state governments would wish to stand in the way of the execution of those programs intended only for the benefit of the people."

He also stated that "at the political-institutional level, the relations between the federal and state governments have well-defined terms of reference in the Constitution." He then added that "Brazil is a federative republic which is constituted under a representative system of inseparable union of the states, the territories and the federal district, and the federative system should be one of coexistence and harmony in which joint efforts are aimed at the common good."

President Figueiredo also said that he will receive U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will visit Brazil at the beginning of December, with the same spirit with which he initiated his term of office as president, that is, "the spirit of promoting the normalization of the democratic way of life in the country."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS DIRECT ELECTION PROPOSAL

PY190416 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The highlight of our "Direct Vote" report tonight is the Federal Government's refusal to accept direct election of mayors of state capitals, according to a statement made today in Brasilia by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel.

Abi-Ackel's statement clashes with the position stated by Sao Paulo Governor-elect Franco Montoro, thus the first disagreement has occurred between the Federal Government and the opposition governor.

Commenting on Senator Mauro Benevides' proposal to have mayors of state capitals elected by direct votes, Justice Minister Abi-Ackel was downright clear: The government will not agree to the direct election of mayors of state capitals and should an amendment be proposed to this effect by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, the Social Democratic Party bloc will receive instructions to vote against it.

PMDB LEADER OPPOSES FRONT OF GOVERNORS

PY260140 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia, (O GLOBO) -- Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], yesterday stated his opposition to the formation of a front of opposition governors. He noted that administrative responsibility varies from state to state and that political relations with the Federal Government will be governed by the party's platform, which all PMDB candidates have publicly pledged to observe.

Guimaraes Said: The opposition will support the government to the extent to which the government adopts measures which would meet social needs. Guimaraes said that now that the electoral outcome is known, "the PMDB's main concern is to unite the opposition." He said that through unity the opposition will be able to bring about the direct election of mayors of state capitals and of the president of the republic himself.

FINANCE MINISTER ADMITS NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

PY181613 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Using obscure technical rather than clarifying words and evasive and contradictory terms, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has admitted that Brazil is getting ready to ask for financial help from the IMF. Galveas stated that the government has not yet begun negotiations with the IMF, but that it is only studying the possibility for a "compensatory financial" [given in English] credit which can be granted automatically. When the study is completed, Galveas stated, I will make a request for \$500 million to which Brazil is entitled because its exports dropped. Then the IMF will study the request to see whether Brazil's claim is correct.

Galveas confirmed that Central Bank President Carlos Langoni took to the United States supportive data to be presented to the IMF to obtain \$500-million drawing rights. This supportive data refers to the performance of Brazil's economy which the IMF experts will study before they come to Brazil. The arrival of the IMF experts is scheduled for Monday, although the head of the delegation -- (Hess Straught Meyer), director of the Western Hemisphere Department -- will arrive on 28 November. The \$500-million compensatory loan is part of what Brazil can draw without being held to some requirements.

Galveas stated that the government is not commenting on the negotiations with the IMF because that would hinder negotiations with the bankers. Meanwhile, Langoni is in Washington to participate in the meeting of the IADB. He will also meet with IMF Executive Director Jacques de Larosiere, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker and World Bank President A. W. Clausen.

LLOREDA CAICEDO COMMENTS ON REAGAN VISIT

PA252322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2237 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 25 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will discuss political and economic topics with his Colombian counterpart Belisario Betancur during a brief visit here as part of his tour of several Latin American countries next week. "I am sure that President Betancur will talk to Reagan openly about everything that has happened, about the current situation and about the Latin American nations' economic problems," the foreign Minister said.

Lloreda Caicedo told newsmen that such bilateral contacts with the great powers will allow the underdeveloped countries to break the difficult protectionist structure that currently surrounds the industrialized world. "It will be an opportunity to inform Reagan about today's complex situations in Latin America. Reagan is seeking to come closer to the true Latin American situation," he noted.

Lloreda Caicedo said that U.S. and Colombian Government commissions will discuss other bilateral topics, particularly economic, scientific cooperative and technical issues. He noted that emphasis will be placed on the program for economic exchange because Colombia has a deficit in its trade with the United States which amounts to more than \$1 billion per year.

When a reporter asked Lloreda Caicedo whether the United States will be asked for better treatment of Colombia and the other Latin American countries, he replied: "We hope that there will be a redefinition of concepts during President Reagan's trip, so that the idea of a new world economic order won't be just a dream."

He said: "Unfortunately, the industrialized countries have been avoiding a direct discussion of the problems with the Third World and insist on maintaining their tariff barriers and on closing markets to products from the developing countries." He stressed that "we must break this resistance down, because the high foreign debt of many countries that lack income and that face limitations in their exports render it very difficult to deal with the crisis." "We trust that with direct dialogues and rapprochement processes the way to break down the current structure will appear in time," he said.

Lloreda Caicedo noted that he will attend the meeting between Reagan and Betancur in Bogota. This meeting will also be attended by Secretary of State George Shultz. At least 1,000 newsmen, including 400 foreign correspondents, have been accredited for Reagan's visit.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING M-19 PROPOSAL FOR TRUCE

PA241328 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota -- Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has said that no special negotiations or dialogue are necessary for the continuation of the amnesty process. However, he said that President Belisario Betancur will study the latest 19 April Movement, M-19, proposal for a 6-month truce for both the army and the guerrillas.

Escobar Navia spoke to CARACOL immediately after delivering to the president the latest message of M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayon. Bateman has issued the message through CARACOL reporter Juan Guillermo Rios. The minister said that there is no reason for backtracking to see what new conditions can be added to an amnesty law which described as clear and without conditions. I am not ruling out anything. What I want to say is that it must be clearly understood that the amnesty is in effect and that its benefits are available to anyone who wants to accept them. The law establishes no conditions for those benefits to be applied in favor of those who have a desire and a right to them, the government minister said.

Asked what would happen if the M-19 insisted on the truce and did not accept the law as long as there was no dialogue held with the government, Minister Escobar Navia said: I think all sectors should help speed up the march of the efforts for peace instead of hindering or blocking it. If there is good will by all parties, it will be easy for peace to be consolidated. Special negotiations or dialogues are not needed for the continuation of this process.

AIR FORCE DENIES LINKS WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA200139 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0949 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 19 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Colombian Air Force [FAC] command has officially denied any connection with drug trafficking or dollar operations to the United States and affirmed in a communique that this is an attempt to cast a shadow of bad faith and mistrust on the institution.

In a communique released last night, the air force, which seldom comments on news reports, noted that "the reports which link us with such a case are promoted by those who in fact are implicated in drug trafficking."

"When FAC aircraft fly abroad and return to Colombian airports, including military bases, they are subject to a check by the customs authorities, who confirm that the cargo aboard the craft is for the development or defense of national sovereignty and that the craft are not loaded with contraband," the communique states.

The military communique notes that "FAC aircraft, as all aircraft that enter or leave U.S. territory, are subject to a control and check by the customs, federal and police authorities of that country." "Thus far," it added, "none of these authorities has informed the Colombian Government officially or unofficially about the devious accusations against the air force."

The communique concludes that "the rumors propagated unjustly about the laundering of money obtained from drugs could refer to the securities that the Banco de la Republica (Central) sends occasionally to the United States. Five years ago the bank engaged the FAC on several occasions to transport securities to Miami."

SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIALLY CREATED 19 NOVEMBER

PA201612 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Attention, citizens. The Colombian Socialist Party has been officially created tonight, a few minutes before the bill on amnesty for the rebels was (?approved). The head of the party will be Senator Gerardo Molina, the primary negotiator for the amnesty bill which will become law in the country early on Saturday morning. Members of the Firmes movement participated in the ceremony at the economic society of friends of the country [Sociedad economica de amigos del pais] in which documents officially initiating the Socialist Party's activities were signed.

CHILEAN NAVAL ATTACHE DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

PY252110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has declared Mariano Sepulveda, Chile's naval attache in Lima, persona non grata for alleged involvement in espionage. He left the country, but it is not known when. This was unofficially learned here today.

Citing diplomatic sources, a Peruvian radio news program reported this afternoon that Sepulveda may have been discovered taking pictures of a Peruvian naval base.

Four years ago, former Chilean Ambassador to Peru Francisco Bulnes was also declared persona non grata because of espionage activities and had to leave the country together with two other navy officers, one of them the naval attache. In the wake of this, the Peruvian ambassador to Santiago was recalled and a noncommissioned officer of the Peruvian Air Force was executed on charges of high treason.

Foreign Ministry Denial

PY252158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 25 Nov (AFP) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has denied a report released here by a local radio station that the Chilean naval attache, Capt Mario [as received] Sepulveda, had been declared persona non grata for his involvement in espionage.

POLITICAL LEADERS ON CENTRAL AMERICAN CRISIS

PY260050 Paris AFP in Spanish 2021 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Leaders of the main Peruvian political parties have requested that the OAS adopt measures to prevent peace from being endangered and the principle of nonintervention from being violated in Central America.

In a declaration they expressed their support for the Mexican-Venezuelan proposal to promote a constructive dialogue between Nicaragua and Honduras to bring about rapprochement and cooperation between the two countries. Furthermore, they insisted on the urgent need to have the two contending factions in El Salvador hold negotiations to seek a solution to end the bloody struggle and to make democracy and social justice possible.

EXCELSIOR: REAGAN VISIT 'AFFRONT TO DEMOCRACY'

PA252333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City -- EXCELSIOR's editorial said today that President Ronald Reagan's decision to meet in Honduras with the leaders of the Guatemalan and Salvadoran regimes is a very serious affront to democracy in Latin America.

The Center of Strategic Studies, a private group that watches over Washington's foreign policy, said that Reagan will try to close the pincers around Nicaragua and to create a subregional strategy to defend U.S. interests. This visit and the meetings that Reagan will hold in Central America, the Mexican newspaper notes, are an irrefutable indication that the area's bloodiest regimes may continue their actions without opposition from Washington.

The newspaper also describes the visit as one of the darkest moments for the survival of democracy on the continent, adding that Reagan's planned meetings with the Salvadoran and Guatemalan leaders are a desperate attempt to stop the people's rebellion.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL ON IMF GUARANTEES

PA251248 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico will have to pay \$32 billion in December as part of its foreign debt. It is, therefore, perfectly understandable that our country should resort to asking the IMF to act as guarantor in obtaining new loans. In making this announcement, (Roberto Alvarez Arguelles), fiscal director at the Finance Secretariat, stressed that Mexico is negotiating an additional \$6.5 billion loan with the recommendation of this international financial organization. Arguelles added that this sum will not immediately solve our national problems, but it is a first step toward recovery from our current financial crisis.

Finally, he added that the IMF's willingness to serve as our country's guarantor means that the IMF accepts Mexico's viewpoints as stated in a letter of intent on 10 November.

OFFICIALS ON EFFECT OF U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

PA241720 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Officials from Mexico's Foreign Trade Secretariat have said that President Ronald Reagan's economic program will affect Mexico's trade and financial sectors as well as Mexico's migratory workers.

According to these officials, this policy will have negative effects on foreign finances and on the income derived from oil. The officials also said that the U.S. President's plan will cause a reduction in the demand for products that Mexico exports to the United States and will result in increased pressure to prevent the entrance of Mexican immigrants into the United States.

The Mexican officials noted that to prevent this negative impact, Mexico must have a more realistic import policy, establish protective measures for its products and promote its exports.

NICARAGUAN REACTION TO REAGAN VISIT DERIDED

PA241540 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Nov 82 p 6-A

["Without Rhyme or Reason" column by Mario J. de Obaldia]

[Text] Apparently, President Reagan has a trip scheduled to Costa Rica and Honduras (but we, friendly as we are with him, have been stood up). I read in the Costa Rican and Honduran newspapers that the peoples of these two countries are very happy, euphoric, polishing trumpets and bugles to greet the illustrious visitor. Furthermore, prominent Guatemalans and Salvadorans are packing their suitcases to travel to Tegucigalpa to see what promises, how much money or how much logistic support they can get from the illustrious visitor. I don't know if some Panamanian is planning on going to San Jose to give Mr Ronald a warm handshake. But something undeniable is seen and felt throughout the Central American area: The whole region considers Mr Reagan's presidential tour a blessing from heaven.

Well, not really the whole region. The Nicaraguan mangy dogs, beginning with Daniel Ortega Saavedra and ending with Tomas Borge, have hit the ceiling, protesting what they believe is a U.S. provocation in collusion with the Central American governments which do not look too kindly on the Nicaraguan commies [nangaras].

We have all witnessed how the Nicaraguan mangy dogs have invited world communism to visit their country. From Fidel Castro to Pham Van Dong, including Yasir 'Arafat, all the communist leaders of the world have been guests of honor of the Nicaraguan Government. Some Panamanians involved with Marxist doctrine have also been warmly received by the new Managua authorities. When someone had the bright idea of calling their attention to the fact that these visits could bring about changes in the peace of the region, the nine commanders began shrieking: "This is our country and we have every right to receive everyone we consider a friend. We will not allow anyone, big or small, blonde or brunette, to tell us what we can or cannot do, because we are a free country. Don't misjudge us, because we have 200,000 militia members with 200,000 rifles who will put in his place anyone who tries to meddle in the sovereign problems of our country."

Now we find that these same gentlemen, who will not even allow us to look at them sideways, are hollering and brandishing their rifles as if they wanted to start a holy war against the democratic currents that, making use of the same right they have to choose their friends and receive whomever they please, have decided to invite the U.S. President to visit. "Mr Reagan's visit will only bring blood and death," said Daniel Ortega Saavedra. A concerned Central American region asks itself: "Who is thinking of shedding blood and causing deaths? As far as we know Mr Reagan is coming on a peace mission. However, it may be worthwhile to take precautions. The commies are threatening. Forewarned is forearmed." Despite these accusations by the mangy dogs, we believe Reagan's visit will be an asset for the region. At least it will not be detrimental. We are waiting for Fidel Castro's visit to Nicaragua to compare one visit with another.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

PA252004 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 22 Nov 82 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] Yesterday the members of parties of the democratic opposition issued a statement setting forth the conditions for their participation in the constitutional amendments commission.

During a meeting yesterday, Sunday, the Christian Democratic Party, the Agrarian Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, the Popular Nationalist Party and the Authentic Panamenist Party, issued a five-point document noting that their decision to participate in the constitutional reforms commission responds to considerations and understandings among them. Among these is the understanding that, in keeping with the reiterated and solemn commitments made by the foremost national government authorities before national and international opinion, the bill -- or if there is no agreement -- the draft constitutional text which the commission will present in its report "will be submitted to a referendum shortly after it is turned over to the executive branch. In this way the approved text will become effective well in advance of the 1984 elections."

Political leaders Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon of the Christian Democratic Party, Luis A. Barletta of Agrarian Labor Party, Dr Arnulfo Escalona of the Liberal Party, Cesar Arrocha of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, Olimpo Saez of the Popular Nationalist Party and Jose Salvador Munoz of the Authentic Panamenist Party, held a long meeting at the home of Dr Joaquín Franco, Liberal Party vice president. Among other things they discussed the executive branch's appointments to the constitutional amendments commission.

Also present were Jorge Ruben Rosas, Guillermo Quijano Jr., Mario J. Galindo, Manuel Solis Palma and Jaime Gonzalez.

A spokesman for the democratic opposition told this newspaper that the opposition will soon make a detailed analysis of the current issue: The constitutional amendments.

Here is the text of the communique:

We the parties of the democratic opposition that are signing this document advise the national government and public opinion that our decision to participate in the commission to make amendments to the constitution responds to the following considerations and agreements:

1. The commission is the result of the political struggles for democratization carried out by our parties, thus expressing the Panamanian people's deep hope for a change of the government's structure.
2. The commission's agenda includes the consideration of everything leading to the full democratization of all institutions.
3. In compliance with the permanent and solemn commitments made by the highest authorities of the national government before national and international public opinion, the bill, or if there is not an agreement, the constitutional draft bills submitted by the commission in its report, will be submitted to a referendum, as soon as possible from the time it is delivered to the executive branch, so that the approved text may go into effect with enough time before the date of the 1984 elections.
4. Our participation in the constitutional amendments commission will be conditioned to compliance with the agreements mentioned here.
5. Besides the indispensable constitutional changes, the country requires other conditions for which the parties of the democratic opposition will continue struggling, until, thanks to a pure electoral process without official candidates, genuine democracy is consolidated in Panama.

[Signed] Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, Christian Democratic Party

Luis A. Barleta, Agrarian Labor Party; Dr Arnulfo Escalona, Liberal Party; Cesar Arrocha, National Liberal Republican Movement; Olimpo Saez, Popular Nationalist Party; Jose Salvador Munoz, Authentic Panamenist Party. [dated] Panama, 21 November 1982.

GOVERNMENT BANS BROADCAST OF TELEPHONE CALLS

PA251457 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Text] The repeated violation of clear regulations concerning radio broadcasts moved the Panamanian Government to issue Executive Decree No 200. The decree, issued yesterday, institutes strict measures to safeguard the reputations of Panamanian citizens and to guarantee the nation's peaceful atmosphere.

It may be recalled that on several occasions the government had called on radio station owners to prevent the use of their stations for attacks on third parties. Nevertheless, slanderous accusations were broadcast daily on widely heard newscasts. In some cases, these accusations were the product of analyses by the commentators themselves. In other cases, unidentified people called the radio stations and their comments were irresponsibly broadcast, thus insulting the listeners.

Article 44 of Executive Decree No 200 strictly forbids the broadcast of telephone calls, "regardless of who is making the call."

Yesterday Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella signed the decree which establishes the following penalties for those who violate this provision: revocation of licenses and fines ranging from 10 to 1,000 balboas.

The situation of these telephone calls to radio stations had reached such a level of insult and offense that several violent situations arose throughout the territory between people affected by these slanderous accusations.

There were also protests from radio commentators who complied with official orders and stopped broadcasting telephone calls. They noted that other colleagues continued the practice.

The legal provisions went into effect yesterday and all the radio newscasts are compelled not to broadcast any telephone calls.

It was also clearly established that anyone who wishes to present a complaint must do so personally; thus, the problem of anonymous telephone calls is definitely solved.

Opposition Rejects Decree

PA252326 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1715 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Decree No 200, which was promulgated yesterday by the executive branch, has been generally rejected by the country's citizens. The various communications media have expressed their disagreement with this measure, which they feel represses freedom of expression. Politicians, newsmen, radio broadcasters, professionals, workers and representatives of various sectors have condemned the decree, popularly known as the new gag decree. In a communique drafted last night at an urgent meeting, the opposition parties state that they totally disagree with this decree, which violates freedom of expression and permits an aristocracy of the official press, particularly now that an election is close at hand.

The communique released by the members of the opposition parties, who met last night in the home of Dr Gilberto Arias, states that measures must be adopted to prevent abuses by those who act with impunity.

The communique states that the free expression of thought is the greatest virtue of any democracy. Freedom of expression, which is a focal point for all democracies, has once again been impaired by Executive Decree No 200 of 23 November 1982, it adds.

The democratic opposition parties state that they will take the necessary measures to defend freedom of expression, that they will not tolerate an action against it regardless of who is affected and that they will demand due punishment for anyone who violates this freedom.

3 IMPLICATED IN SOCIAL SECURITY CASE FREED

PA241658 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] District Attorney Luis Felipe Munoz today rejected all possibility of appeal regarding the release of those implicated in embezzlement from the social security fund. He said that the individuals involved in the case, Agustin Diaz Cogley, Ricardo Fabrega and Martin Burgos, were released since their arrest was illegal. The decision of the Second Superior Court which ordered the release of the prisoners indicated that the case of the National Association of Employees of the Social Security Fund was a continuation of the social security fund case and that separate bail was not necessary.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBSIDIZE '82-'83 SUGAR HARVEST

PA260308 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] After a careful study of the Felipillo Sugarmill problem, the national government has reached a decision, which Gen Ruben Dario Paredes revealed to the workers today. From Felipillo, we have a report from Ivan Zurita:

[Begin relay] Hundreds of students and residents of the communities near the Felipillo Sugarmill, in the eastern sector of the Province of Panama, gathered at the sugarmill at 0800 today to greet General Paredes and to hear the official decision on future activities at the mill. The group includes residents from Cabra, Pacora, La Mesa, San Martin, Margaritas, Tocumen, Mananita, Union de Azuero and other communities. General Paredes arrived at 1323 and the meeting got underway with sugarmill workers and area residents who had waited patiently, full of optimism. Manuel Gonzalez, the workers' spokesman, first briefed the general on the workers' goals. Paredes then spoke to the workers and others who are dependent on the Felipillo mill about the critical situation affecting the sugar industry. [Begin recording] It is no longer profitable to produce sugar anywhere in the world today. In fact, sugarmills are closing down throughout America. Therefore, we must find additional resources for this mill, so that you can continue to work and to provide for your families. [end recording]

Finally, Paredes made the announcement that the Felipillo workers had been awaiting for weeks: [Begin recording] If we are to go ahead with this harvest -- I am referring to the 1982-83 summer harvest -- it will require a state subsidy, simply because sugar prices on the world market are much lower than our production costs. You must keep this in mind. I want to tell you, however that President de la Espriella has agreed that we may continue the harvest [applause] on the condition that it will not take a long time, as it has in the past. It must be a brief harvest, the time limit for which is now being decided. We came to tell you, however, on behalf of the government -- and because of our accidental meeting in Carriazo, which caused us to be here today -- that you may return to your homes with the knowledge that you will continue to provide your children's daily bread. [applause] [end recording] [end relay]

COSTA RICAREPORTAGE ON UPCOMING RONALD REAGAN VISIT

Itinerary Change

PA250243 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] President Ronald Reagan will travel to Honduras and from there to the United States. A last-minute change in the U.S. President's itinerary was announced by President Luis Alberto Monge, who said that the U.S. head of state will not have to travel to Honduras and return to San Jose.

Following an agreement with the Honduran Government, Reagan will travel to San Pedro Sula on his Presidential aircraft, where he will meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, after which he will continue to the United States. Initially, Reagan was supposed to travel to Tegucigalpa on a smaller aircraft and later return to Costa Rica to board the Presidential plane.

This change in President Reagan's itinerary is a relief to Costa Rican security officials, according to a presidential spokesman. Although the greatest part of Reagan's security is the responsibility of his personal guards, the Costa Rican authorities will share that responsibility, which will end on his return to the United States on Saturday, 4 December, the official added. We have been coordinating actions with the U.S. security group to insure that everything goes smoothly, he concluded.

In accordance with the security measures adopted for the U.S. President's visit, the area where the presidential house is located will be restricted. The movement of persons, including area residents, will be carefully controlled 24 hours prior to Reagan's arrival. Access by newsmen to the presidential residence will be limited and news vehicles will have to be stationed several blocks from the residence, as only official vehicles will be allowed at the premises.

The security corps will also maintain close control over vehicles and people moving in other areas that will be used for activities related to President Reagan's visit. The U.S. Embassy area in Escazu, the National Theater and the airport will be under surveillance, with a great number of security personnel. Anywhere the U.S. head of state and the members of his retinue will participate in an activity, there will be strict control over transit and entrance will be limited to security personnel.

Former Minister: Inopportune

PA251705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Jose Rafael Cordero Crocero, former member of the previous administration's executive, has made one of the harshest criticisms of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 3 December visit to San Jose.

Reagan "will come to Costa Rica on a mission of war and not peace," Cordero Crocero stressed. He described this visit as an "open provocation to the Central American region" because it is aimed at forming "a front against Nicaragua, in exchange for a few dollars more."

According to Cordero Crocero -- who in addition to being a former minister has held several public posts such as deputy in the Legislative Assembly and ambassador -- the U.S. President will try to pressure the leaders of the region "to isolate Nicaragua and support Somoquist and counterrevolutionary groups that are fighting from Honduras and Costa Rica against the Sandinist regime."

He described the Reagan visit as "most inopportune after political leaders and very prestigious media denounced, in great detail, in the United States the campaign launched by the U.S. Government and especially directed by Reagan, to intervene militarily in Central America."

The former minister of Rodrigo Carazo's Social Christian administration also said that the present situation contradicts initial statements by current Costa Rican authorities who said that Reagan's visit represented recognition of Costa Rican democracy.

Ruling Party Leader Comments

PA260024 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Oscar Arias Sanchez, secretary general of the Social Democrat National Liberation Party, which currently governs the country, has stated, on the occasion of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit, that Costa Rica will not seek military alliances and will not offer support for an invasion or control of a sister nation.

Arias Sanchez said that the Costa Rican relationship with the United States "must not be maliciously mistaken for an alleged approval of the errors that the larger democracies can commit in their foreign policy."

"Costa Rica," he added, "is neither silent about the political and economic oppression that neighboring countries suffer under despots representing different ideologies, nor does it support colonial or imperialist policies."

The secretary general of the ruling party said he is pleased with Reagan's visit, interpreting it as a sign of solidarity with Costa Rica's democracy and stating that it could increase the hope for a peaceful resolution of the conflicts afflicting the Central American countries.

He also said that the Costa Rican and U.S. peoples are united by their historical commitment to liberty, justice and democracy. Therefore, "They can show solidarity with the Central American peoples, who are involved in courageous struggle to shake off the traditional yoke of economic exploitation and political subjugation." According to Arias Sanchez, "Costa Rica and the United States are both committed to making joint efforts to promote the establishment of new regimes in Latin America that abide by the principles of representative, pluralist and participatory democracy, which may include different systems and various social and economic structures."

"The Costa Ricans, he explained, "defend the principle of popular self-determination, stress their faith in the civilian regime and condemn the dangerous arms buildup in Central America."

"Costa Rica's democracy does not need military aid," the political spokesman continued, "but it does require economic assistance."

Referring to certain kinds of aid for economic development, Arias Sanchez noted "the urgent need for open markets for our products, soft credits, healthy investments and adequate technology for increasing production, as well as fair prices for Costa Rican exports."

The National Liberation Party, of which Arias Sanchez is secretary general and which elected the current government leader, Luis Alberto Monge, "trusts that the U.S. Congress will approve the Reagan plan for the Caribbean, particularly the articles involving a decrease in tariffs on the U.S. market and incentives to encourage U.S. investment in these countries."

Arias Sanchez noted that the best defense for democracy is a successful response to the challenge of extreme poverty and misery.

Private Sector Aid Request

PA250250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The Costa Rican Executives and Businessmen's Association [ACOGE] will submit a proposal to U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his 3 December visit to Costa Rica. The association feels that Costa Rica is a very special country and thus demands special treatment from the U.S. Government.

ACOGE will tell President Reagan that Costa Rica is not only a democratic model similar to that of the United States, but that it has proven throughout its history to be a trusted ally of that North American nation. Thus, at this crucial moment for the Costa Rican people, the United States should show greater solidarity by giving real aid to Costa Rica, ACOGE will stress to the U.S. head of state.

This proposal will be made to Reagan in the name of the Costa Rican private sector and will be delivered at one of the functions in which Reagan will participate.

In the next few days, ACOGE will reveal the proposal that is to be submitted to the U.S. President.

FIRST TWO USSR DIPLOMATS LEAVE COUNTRY

PA242029 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1931 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Two Soviet diplomats and their families left San Jose today following a decision by the Costa Rican Government to reduce embassy personnel from 25 to 8.

Oleg Shevchenko and Vladimir Stepanov's departure begins the exodus of 17 Soviet officials.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said it is expected that Victor Komakov will leave San Jose in the next few hours, three more diplomats will probably leave in the next few days, "and so on until the 17 who must leave Costa Rica have done so."

The official request to the USSR Embassy was made in San Jose 15 days ago but the Soviet representatives said that they would not proceed because in 1971 Max Blanco, the first Costa Rican ambassador to Moscow, signed a protocol establishing that the Soviet Embassy in San Jose could have 25 officials.

Volio said there was a possibility that the USSR would appeal to the Vienna Convention and added that in that pact it is established that the accepting country can establish the number of officials at an embassy in its territory.

In conclusion the foreign minister said that there was no set date for the Soviets to abandon the country, but they should consider it "preemptory."

RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH BARBADOS

PA231417 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has announced that the Costa Rican and Barbadian Governments will establish diplomatic relations effective the second week of December. Volio Jimenez added that the Barbadian external affairs minister will be coming to Costa Rica to sign the documents to establish diplomatic and commercial relations. The Monge government believes that the two countries can mutually benefit from the establishment of relations, Volio Jimenez said.

It is hoped that by the first few months of 1983 diplomatic relations will have been established with all the Caribbean countries with which Costa Rica currently does not have relations, Volio Jimenez said. For this purpose Volio is preparing to visit Barbados, Trinidad-Tobago, Saint Lucia and the Bahamas, with which Costa Rica wants to expand its ties. Volio Jimenez said that Costa Rica not only wants the relations to include the political and commercial spheres but also regional actions that will benefit everyone.

EL SALVADOR

ASSEMBLY EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 30 DAYS

PA241515 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1432 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Constituent Assembly has extended the state of siege 30 days effective today, at the request of the executive branch and because it considers that it is needed to maintain order in the country.

RESULTS OF CHALATENANGO OPERATION CITED

PA252207 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Nov 82 pp 2, 23

[Excerpts] The military authorities have reported that 282 terrorists and 68 soldiers were killed in the fighting that resulted when a campaign was launched to dislodge the subversive groups that were occupying the towns of Nueva Trinidad, Las Vueltas, San Jose las Flores and El Jicaro, and in the subsequent search and destroy operations.

In the efforts to dislodge the extremists, 153 terrorists and 5 soldiers were killed. The subsequent search and destroy operation against terrorist camps resulted in another 101 [as published] deaths among the terrorists. Sixty-three regular army soldiers and civil defense troops died in this operation.

Thus, 282 extremists and 68 troops have died in the fighting in various parts of Chalatenango, according to official reports.

Some of the soldiers who participated in the operation have now returned to their respective regiments, while others are on relief duty in areas where there is still the threat of extremist activities, according to reports.

The army has units on main roads, at junctions and in rural sectors that were included in the searches that followed the dislodging operation, which the armed forces have termed successful. It has been reported that the armed forces are increasing their watch on roads, electrical towers, points of access to towns and all other places threatened by the terrorist groups. The armed forces are also increasing their watch on farms, ranches, sugarmills, coffee-processing plants, cotton plants and other areas of agricultural or industrial activity.

MILITARY REPORTS 100 REBELS KILLED IN NORTH

PA252000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0128 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources reported today that the military operation in the northern Department of Chalatenango concluded last weekend with the death of more than 100 insurgents, although rebel actions in the same department still persist. They added that in the past few hours two guerrillas were killed in a clash with army troops in Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Chalatenango, 10 km northeast of San Salvador.

The military sources indicated that armed forces patrols had discovered a house occupied by guerrillas in the El Sitio Canton, Apopa, 12 km north of the capital. The patrols found an undetermined number of wounded rebels. Two extremists were killed in the ensuing 45-minute battle.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported that the rebel groups destroyed several electricity posts in Aguilares, 32 km north of San Salvador, over the past few days leaving various outlying sectors without energy. Coprefa added that they have also destroyed trucks of coffee in the Departments of Santa Ana and San Vicente.

According to other military sources, one woman and three men who were traveling in a vehicle opened fire today on the army guards posted at the San Miguelito electric substation in the northern part of the capital. No casualties have been reported. They added that the rebels have continued to sabotage eastbound buses of the national transportation service and have robbed passengers.

For its part, the clandestine "Radio Venceremos" repeated that its "Heroes and Martyrs of 1979-1980" campaign continues. They warned drivers to abstain from using the highways and pilots of cropdusters not to make flights because there are orders to sabotage such aircraft.

FMLN REPORTS SEIZURE OF WEAPONS, PRISONERS

PA241820 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Attention: General Garcia, the strategist of defeat, continues to abandon weapons in the face of the overwhelming advance of our people. Our revolutionary army has confiscated more U.S. rifles from Garcia's army. Our revolutionary army has also captured more prisoners of war. A report from the southeastern front indicates that on 23 November, an ambush was staged on the San Francisco Javier road. In an intense clash, the enemy sustained approximately 17 casualties, including 8 dead.

On the San Francisco Javier road in Usulután Department, our revolutionary army recovered 16 U.S. M-16 rifles and a TRC-77 military radio. In this clash, the FMLN captured five prisoners of war. In coming transmissions we will give the details of this new military victory, in which our people seized weapons and supplies and captured more prisoners.

GUATEMALA

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING RONALD REAGAN VISIT

Official Spokesman Comments

PA242019 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 23 Nov -- Gonzalo Asturias Montenegro, public relations secretary of the Presidency, has said that President Rios Montt's meeting with President Reagan in Tegucigalpa must not be viewed from the viewpoint of what Guatemala can "request" from the United States, but from its significance and effect on the future.

The official said it has been surmised that this meeting will be an opportunity for President Rios Montt to ask Reagan for military or economic aid, but this is not true.

The meeting, he said, will be short. It will last approximately 45 minutes. President Rios Montt will take advantage of the opportunity to briefly explain to Reagan the position of the current government, the reasons that led to the 23 March military movement and its objective of ending administrative corruption.

Asturias Montenegro added that President Rios Montt will also explain the changes currently taking place in Guatemala, particularly regarding human rights.

Regarding the democratization process, the Presidency's public relations secretary added that President Rios Montt will tell Reagan of his decision to issue several laws on 23 March 1983, including electoral and political parties laws.

Regarding the effect of this meeting, the official told DIARIO EL GRAFICO that one can speak of the significance of this event since it is only now, after many years, that there will have been a personal meeting between a Guatemalan and U.S. President. The last one was when Lyndon Johnson met Central American leaders in San Salvador. Guatemala was represented by Julio Cesar Montenegro.

Direct Contact Between Guatemala and the United States

Asturias Montenegro said the first effect of the Tegucigalpa meeting will be the end of the isolation of Guatemala. He added that the Rios Montt-Reagan meeting is a direct contact between Guatemala and the United States which should have very favorable consequences for our country. He added that the greatest harm Guatemala suffered in recent times was the deterioration of its image, which should unquestionably improve in the world as a result of this meeting.

He said there has been a quite mistaken opinion about our country which has been maintained, interestingly, by some international organizations. This opinion will also have to change as a result of the explanations about our country's real situation that President Rios Montt will make to President Reagan.

It is logical, Asturias Montenegro added, that decisions and agreements will not come from the meeting, because that is not its objective. Instead, it is an opportunity for personal contact, for an exchange of views, and therefore for the clarification of any doubts that might exist.

Members of Delegation Unknown

The members of the delegation that will accompany President Rios Montt to Tegucigalpa in December for his meeting with President Reagan are still not known.

So far, it is officially known that Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola and journalist Gonzalo Asturias Montenegro, public relations secretary, will be members of the delegation.

It has been said that some ministers may accompany the president. They include Economy Minister Julio Matheu. This depends on whether counterpart officials are included in Reagan's delegation.

DIARIO EL GRAFICO was told yesterday that it is unquestionable that some newsmen will be going, since they will be especially invited by President Ronald Reagan.

It is very probable that by the end of the week, the names of the officials, military officers and journalists who will accompany Rios Montt to Honduras on 4 December will be known.

DIARIO EL GRAFICO Editorial

PA241930 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 24 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan-Rios Montt Meeting in Tegucigalpa"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Guatemalan President Gen Efraim Rios Montt will meet in Tegucigalpa on 4 December. Guatemala's immediate political and economic future will be at play in that momentous meeting because the economic, military and political relations between the two countries will depend to a great extent on the frank dialogue between the two presidents. One must not forget that, during the previous government, U.S.-Guatemalan relations reached their lowest point and that Washington imposed harsh measures on our country such as the suspension of military aid, the embargo on weapons and spare parts as well as the elimination of scholarships and military training, etcetera. Though disguised, some economic pressures were also felt. These included the "travel advisory," the elimination of meat imports, and the reduction of sugar and coffee quotas. The basic argument used by the Carter administration for the application of those measures was the disrespect of human rights in our country and the reasonable "doubt" about the constitutionality and legality of the Gen Romeo Lucas government, a situation inherited by the Reagan administration.

After the 23 March coup, the human rights situation in Guatemala has changed considerably and sure steps are gradually being taken towards the country's democratization. This has particularly been the case with President Rios Montt's recent announcement that on 23 March, the first anniversary of the coup d'etat that brought him to power, the political parties law will be promulgated. This law will authorize the establishment of committees for political parties and will lay the groundwork for the election of the Constituent Assembly and subsequently for the presidential election which will be the culmination of the return to the democratic system.

Guatemala is a country that has chosen a capitalist Western-style structure for its government. It is the same system that is in force in the U.S. Government, the people of which are fully aware of the danger that Marxist subversion represents for the peoples of Central America. Reagan's basic objective in visiting Costa Rica and Honduras is to tell the communist world that U.S. interests in the region are at stake and that the United States is ready to defend the establishment of truly democratic governments on the isthmus.

That is why it is necessary for President Rios Montt to go to the presidential meeting with specific proposals that will guarantee the prompt return to democratization. Such proposals might include setting key dates for the return to constitutionality through free elections with the democratic participation of political parties and the authentic representation of the people. The respect for the law, the reign of justice and unlimited human rights must also be guaranteed. With all of this, President Rios Montt will not need to ask President Reagan for military or economic aid because, with all those guarantees, the aid will come practically by itself since the U.S. Government, its President and the people, are completely aware that our peoples are waging an unequal battle against ideas foreign to our Western democratic ideals and that to be successful in that struggle we need the unlimited support of the democratic peoples of the world.

RIOS MONTT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE 25 NOVEMBER

PA252131 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] President Efraim Rios Montt said today that he will not ask Ronald Reagan for better U.S. trade treatment of Guatemalan exports, because this is the sole concern of the private sector. In a news conference, Rios Montt was questioned about his trip to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where he will meet with the U.S. President.

[Begin recording] [Rios Montt] As for the people who will accompany me, I will take many newsmen. They will be chosen from the various organizations. We are going to provide transportation for them. [Words indistinct] the corresponding ministry, particularly the Foreign Ministry.

[Question] When you travel to Honduras, who will serve in your post?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] appropriate for that.

[Question] Could it be the defense minister?

[Answer] It might be.

[Question] Could it be the State Council president?

[Answer] It might be.

[Question] Since this trip is within Central America, do you need to leave someone in charge here?

[Answer] This is not established in the government statute, but in the old constitution. Since I do not have a vice president -- because the people are my vice president -- everyone would fight over the chair, so it is better to leave it empty.

[Question] What are the most important issues that you and Mr Reagan will discuss in Tegucigalpa?

[Answer] Well, the most important topics will be the same as always: that we feel that Guatemala is a different kind of nation; that Guatemala's problems are normal and substantial; that Guatemala adheres neither to the North nor the East nor the South, but is simply Guatemala. This is what we must explain.

[Question] Will you ask for better treatment for Guatemalan products [words indistinct] products or raw material produced in Guatemala?

[Answer] I feel that is the concern of private enterprise. The problem is that we want to bring in a lot and sell little, or to put it another way, while selling just a little we want to bring in too much. It is a problem of commercial agreements, strictly a matter for private enterprise. I can think of no reason for the government to seek quota increases. What the government can do is insist that it has an obligation to effectively regulate (?future) imports. As for exports, we are going to undertake a study to see how we can free them of many things.

[Question] (?In terms of) economic recovery, has the nation's (?production) increased in recent months?

[Answer] I am ashamed to respond that I don't know. [end recording]

Rios Montt said he will be out of the country for whatever time is necessary. He said that to be the president entails risk. He then commented on the work of the press, noting that a bag was taken from an aircraft downed by the subversives and that the material in the bag later appeared in a U.S. newspaper.

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] your trip to Honduras?

[Answer] Whatever time is necessary. If Nicaragua invites me, I will go; if Costa Rica invites me, I will go; and if El Salvador invites me, I will go. If Venezuela invites me, I will go.

[Words indistinct] the invitations that I receive.

[Question] After the confirmation that there was a coup attempt on 20 October, it has been rumored among the people that such attempts are continuing and that there could even be an attempt on your life. What do you think of these rumors [words indistinct]?

[Answer] They are just rumors. This is just part of the risk of this office.

[Passage indistinct]

[Question] It is well known that international organizations have tried to discredit the Guatemalan Government, even when the U.S. Government is willing to help in Guatemala's development. Why do you think these organizations continue to stage campaigns against our country?

[Answer] They have a lot of money; they are well paid. Look, some things haven't even taken place here and yet Washington already knows about them -- THE WASHINGTON POST, for example. You remember that a helicopter was downed here and the officer in the helicopter was killed. He was carrying a bag and that bag ended up in a newspaper (?office) in the United States. What do you think of that? A little connection, right? [end recording]

The head of the military government said he will not ask Reagan for weapons during his talk in Honduras.

[Begin recording] [Question] Will you ask Mr Reagan for arms to combat subversion in Guatemala?

[Answer] I have the best weapons: You. [end recording]

Questioned by newsmen, Rios Montt discussed other subjects: subversion, the state of siege, the arrest of his nephew's kidnappers, changes in the agrarian policy and the issue of the thousands of Indian refugees.

[Begin recording] [Question] I think that an important subject to be discussed by you and Reagan is [words indistinct].

[Answer] [Words indistinct] what I am interested in is repairing my country, in giving Guatemala a Guatemalan personality. [passage indistinct]

[Question] During your meeting with President Reagan, will you invite him to visit our country?

[Answer] Yes. [Words indistinct] can come to Guatemala.

[Question] Will you be making a trip to the United States?

[Answer] If I am invited.

[Question] [Words indistinct] does your government plan to carry out some changes in the landholding system?

[Answer] Yes, we do. We are already doing so. We are creating agrarian production units.

[Question] Does the government have funds to attend to the needs of the refugees who have arrived in Coban, [word indistinct] and other municipalities?

[Answer] I would like to ask you: Do you have enough funds so that I can come to your house to eat someday? [Newsmen responds affirmatively] I also have funds, because there aren't funds [words indistinct]. We have enough here to feed the Guatemalans. We are able to do so. We have food and medicine. What we don't have are the (?funds) to build four-story buildings to house them, but we are going to plan this and we will give our fellow citizens the dignity they deserve. [Passage indistinct] We don't even have the capacity to transport all the food we have. We have food. Even if we don't have money, we do have food. That is the important thing. [end recording]

The president said that he would be willing to meet with the other Central American presidents to reactivate the Common Market and he noted that industrialists should produce raw material and not import it.

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you be willing to participate in a meeting of Central American presidents to reactivate the Common Market?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the first thing I would do is to review the Central American Common Market [CACM] from the industrial viewpoint. All CACM industry depends upon imported raw material. Why don't we do just the opposite? Why don't we prepare basic raw material here [words indistinct]? This is a new proposal. If we don't do this, then all we have is a Central American assembly industry. I don't know what the right term is. We just assemble the [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In conclusion, Rios Montt referred to the new petroleum law, the subsidy on urban transportation, which will be modified, and the state enterprises that might pass to the private sector. However, he indicated that their purchase depends upon their solvency.

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] a new petroleum law to replace the current one. What is the spirit [words indistinct]?

[Answer] A greater flexibility. For example, looking at the problem of the [word indistinct] tax; we must study this so that they will not pay [words indistinct]. We are concluding the studies. [end recording]

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENDED ANOTHER MONTH

PA252138 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] President Efraim Rios Montt and his ministers decided today to extend the state of siege for another 30 days, as they believe that the reasons that led to its establishment on 1 July continue to exist.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS NO MORE COUPS

PA252214 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Mario Lopez Fuentes, army chief of staff, stated today that there will be no more coups d'etat in Guatemala.

The ranking military officer said that the army has worked to heighten awareness among its officers, so that they will not be taken by surprise by groups or organizations that intend to bring the country to chaos simply to satisfy their personal interests. He added: "These people are trying to wage a dissociation campaign among the military ranks, perhaps to achieve a coup d'etat, but all they have managed to do is attract scandalous news."

"All such groups or organizations are now under firm control and we believe there will no further attempts at sedition," the ranking Guatemalan military officer concluded.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES ARREST IN MURDER OF MEXICANS

FL251317 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0237 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Guatemala's Foreign Ministry today informed the Mexican Government that one person has been arrested and charged with the murder of a Mexican consul and two civilians last year in Guatemalan territory. A press communique issued by Mexico's Foreign Secretariat reported on the diplomatic note delivered by Guatemala to the Mexican Embassy in that country.

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry's note states that on 6 November 1981 a warrant was issued for the arrest of Santos Lopez Jimenez and Gerardo Manuel Barrientos. No mention is made whether the accused are members of a security force, military or civilians.

The note adds that Santos Lopez Jimenez was arrested on 15 October of this year and is being held charged with the three murders.

ARMY DISMANTLES SUBVERSIVE CAMPS, SEIZES WEAPONS

PA250443 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] It has been officially announced in Guatemala City that the army dismantled three subversive camps and located six arms and ammunitions depots in the western part of the country during a vast military campaign. According to the report, military units discovered and dismantled three subversive camps near the (San Luis Ixcán) area, Quiché Province, in northwestern Guatemala on 16 November. These camps, it has been reported, were probably used to keep thousands of peasants captive. Of late, these peasants have been escaping to seek refuge and protection from the government.

Several caches were also seized in the discovered camps, containing claymore mines, weapons of various calibers, rolls of material for making uniforms, knapsacks, food and a variety of medicine.

The report adds that troops clashed with subversives near the village of (Culichec) in San Luis Municipality, Peten Department, on 20 November. Three rebels and one soldier died in the skirmish. According to the reports, six arms and ammunitions caches were discovered that same day in Chimaltenango Department, in the west. These caches also belonged to the subversive criminals.

HONDURAS

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING RONALD REAGAN VISIT

PA251347 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will arrive in Costa Rica on 3 December, will go to the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula on 4 December where he will meet separately with Guatemalan President Efraín Ríos Montt and Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

Although it had been initially indicated that Reagan would travel from San Jose on a twin-engine plane and would land at Toncontin to meet with the Guatemalan and Honduran presidents and would then return to Costa Rica to board the Presidential plane, it was decided yesterday that on 4 December Reagan will travel on the Presidential air-plane from San Jose to San Pedro Sula. After meeting with the two presidents, Reagan will continue on to Miami.

Paz Barnica Comments

PA241802 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondureña in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[By Mario Calix]

[Text] An agenda has still not been prepared for the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. It will be an open agenda; they will discuss bilateral and regional matters, according to Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica:

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] As far as I understand, an agenda has not yet been prepared; it will be an open agenda. [Words indistinct] they will discuss bilateral and regional matters, and will analyze the Central American situation.

I believe that President Reagan's visit to Honduras is a very encouraging event. He will be repaying the visit that President Suazo Cordova made to Washington in July. Reagan's very presence and frank dialogue with a country such as Honduras, with which the United States maintains fraternal relations of cooperation and friendship -- his very presence, I repeat -- will be a valuable and positive demonstration of support for the democratic Honduran Government and for the democratization process underway in this country. Reagan's visit will also demonstrate significant support for the Central American peace plan that the democratic and constitutional government of President Suazo Cordova has set forth as a main tenet of its foreign policy. [end recording]

The foreign secretary also said there is currently a growing decline in tension between Honduras and the Sandinist government.

Suazo Cordova on TV Coverage

PA251855 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- At noon yesterday President Roberto Suazo Cordova met with Gen Gustavo Alvarez, commander of the armed forces, and U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte to plan President Ronald Reagan's visit. During the 3-hour meeting they discussed in detail the various points of the official program to welcome the U.S. President during his brief stay in Honduras.

So far it is unknown where Reagan will meet with Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt and Honduran President Suazo Cordova as well as the length of time that the U.S. delegation will remain in the country.

Television Coverage

It was reported yesterday that President Suazo Cordova is very interested in having Honduran television broadcast the U.S. President's arrival live so the people can closely follow the visit. This would explain the presence in the government house of television executive Jose Rafael Ferrari who met with President Suazo Cordova in the afternoon.

Central Bank Official Remarks

PA241855 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Here in Honduras President Reagan's visit is expected to be of great importance to the country in many ways. According to government officials, the most important thing is that it will help to improve Honduras' image among international financing organizations. Here is a report on what Gonzalo Carias, president of the Honduran Central Bank, had to say about the visit:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] The renegotiation of the Honduran foreign debt is still being discussed by the international private banks. Last weekend a Honduran Government delegation traveled to the United States to (?discuss this matter), Gonzalo Carias, president of the Honduran Central Bank, has reported.

[Carias] To tell the truth, I went to the United States with two objectives. First, I went as a member of the delegation that was to meet with the banks that are creditors of the Honduran Government. In Miami, we met with some 30 banks for 3 days. We formed what is called a [word indistinct] committee; that is, a coordinating committee of the banks, and we negotiated for 2 days. We are already reaching an agreement, and we believe we will be renegotiating part of the debt -- that is, between 15 and 20 percent of the debt.

Later, by order of the constitutional president of the republic, I went to Washington to make an attempt to obtain a 35 million credit [currency not specified] for Corfina, the Financial Industrial Corporation, of Olancho, which will also involve the Cohdefor [Honduran Corporation of Foreign Development]. Today our request will be submitted to the directors of the Inter-American Bank. If it is approved we might have those funds before the end of the year. These funds will be used to finish building the first Cohdefor sawmill in eastern [word indistinct] and will possible generate some \$32 million in foreign exchange. This is going to help our economy and provide jobs.

[Announcer] Carias also believes that President Reagan's visit will help improve Honduras' image among the financing organizations of the industrialized world.

[Carias] Yes, I believe that Reagan's visit is going to help our country very much. During its first year of government, this Honduran administration has tried to build its image, because a country that shows that it wants to have an orderly and healthy economy will have the trust of the international financial community. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT WILL CHANNEL U.S. AID TO INDUSTRIES

PA240001 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] According to sources close to the presidential palace, the government will channel 56 million lempiras to the private industrial sector from the funds that will come from the U.S. aid to Honduras within the Caribbean Basin Plan.

This amount equals 80 percent of the total funds to be received from the U.S. government; the rest, 14 million lempiras, will be used to support the state budget.

Aside from the 56 million lempiras noted above, the government expects to receive more assistance for the private industrial sector from international credit organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration.

The economic support that the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova is giving to the country's industrial sector will mostly favor the textile and chemical sector, since they do not have the financial support of local and foreign banks.

The government financial assistance for the private sector is intended to strengthen exports and keep the business sector working at a level in line with the development plans for next year.

ARMED FORCES DENIES DEATH OF 20 SOLDIERS

PA242039 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text The Honduran Armed Forces yesterday blamed Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran guerrilla radio station, for the false information regarding the deaths of 20 Honduran soldiers in the border area with El Salvador. The armed forces denied this report in the following communique:

The Honduran Armed Forces reports that several communications media have reported on the death of 20 Honduran soldiers on the border with El Salvador. The 20 soldiers are said to have been troops deployed to that area to protect the border and stop Salvadoran soldiers and guerrillas from crossing into our country.

The news originated from Radio Venceremos, the FMLN radio station, with the intention of confusing national and international opinion regarding the protection and security activity carried out by the Honduran Armed Forces. During this period [unspecified] we have suffered two casualties, which the armed forces regrets. At this time the armed forces reiterate their sympathy to the family of the deceased, may they rest in peace.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 23 November 1982

[Signed] Public Relations Office, Honduran Armed Forces

NICARAGUAREACTION TO UPCOMING RONALD REAGAN TOUR

Planning Minister Comments

PA242018 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz said today that "we don't doubt that during his trip to Central America Reagan will discuss the subject of the aggression against Nicaragua."

Commander Ruiz added that the problem presented is "whether or not there will be an attack, because an attack against Nicaragua implies war in Central America."

Ruiz, one of the nine members of the FSLN National Directorate, stated that an invasion against this country "will cause a general insurrection in Central America against the United States."

During a breakfast with international news agency reporters in Managua, Ruiz said that because of the Vietnam war syndrome, the U.S. strategists have had the military idea to "quickly attack Nicaragua and leave it to Washington to design the new government for this country." Ruiz insisted that if the United States attacks Nicaragua, "a lengthy war that will cost the U.S. citizens a lot" will be unleashed.

The planning minister added that for the time being the U.S. has increased the attack capacity of the anti-Sandinist groups. He added that the antigovernment groups are now attacking health inspectors, production media administrators and they are sabotaging the country's production centers.

The commander, who is also a cabinet minister, said that his country's intelligence services have discovered that, in addition to the U.S. advisers, the anti-Sandinist groups are also receiving advice from experts of other countries. He said they had proof of this, "with their full names."

According to Ruiz the United States is trying to provoke in Nicaragua "a large wave of discontent, to try to force the government to implement repressive measures so it will be said internationally that "the Sandinist project has been exhausted and intervention is necessary." [quotemarks as received]

Ruiz also said attempts are being made to organize anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups on the country's coffee plantations to hamper the picking of this year's crop. Ruiz said that "there are agents who are trying to incite the workers to carry out acts of sabotage or simply to not work in an attempt to hamper the harvesting of the crop."

Replying to a question from the reporters, Commander Ruiz said that in the same manner in which the Sandinist commanders pursue health, education, production and development programs during times of peace, they will take off "the little jackets they now use" to occupy their respective positions "and direct the efforts needed to defend Nicaragua in the event of a war."

Front Coordinator Remarks

PA241945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Dr Gustavo Tablada, coordinator of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, has characterized the visit that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make to the presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras as another stitch in the somber web that the State Department and the CIA have been weaving around the Sandinist revolution. Reagan maintains his campaign, trying to unify positions in Central America, trying to squeeze and weaken the revolutionary process by irritating tempers to facilitate an intervention that would be either direct or through former Somoquist guards in Honduran territory, Tablada said.

BARRICADA Editorial

PA250435 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Nov 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Alvarez Martinez' Irresponsible Outbursts"]

[Text] The irrationality natural to imperialist arrogance has characterized Reagan's policy toward Central America. He will soon confirm this with his visit to Costa Rica and Honduras to culminate the elaborate plans for aggression against our country.

The chances that Reagan will be pressured by international opinion to slow his interventionist escalation in our region and his destabilizing policy against our revolution begin to vanish with his decision to support them with his presence. Even if such chances are not eliminated completely, his visit will certainly serve to leave those factors of regional unrest unchanged for a long time.

Such a disconcerting outlook designed for Central America by the head of the imperialist power has been carefully prepared and responds to the Central American lackeys' despicable willingness to act as servants of its policy.

The tragicomedy mounted by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who has introduced his aggressive toy -- the military preeminence obtained at the cost of the civilian facade in Honduras -- by making irresponsibly aggressive statements, is nothing but a sign of complacency with all orders arising from military commands that are neither Honduran nor Central American.

Alvarez Martinez' coarse claims and his ridiculous anti-Sandinist tirade in an effort to create a military bloc with the armies of El Salvador and Guatemala -- obviously anti-Nicaraguan -- presage an imminent attack of even greater scale. They also constitute a requiem for a Honduran policy that tried to pass as democratic, civilian and representative, but that was nothing but an instrument to convey an image that -- to tell the truth -- never demonstrated firm goals, because of the weakness of Suazo Cordova's government.

Were it not for the impending threats to Central American peace of "Reagan's bloody embrace," Alvarez Martinez' impudence would produce only laughter and his ridiculous charges against Nicaragua, already stale because of their excessive use by others, would not be a cause of concern.

There is a greater lack of seriousness and responsibility, however, in the attitude of politicians who supposedly represent their peoples but who not even blush at serving as subjects of the guardians of underdevelopment, trained by the military schools of imperialism.

Those are the facts, however, in Central America today, which is clenched in the grip of the local reactionaries allied with imperialism. Our country, the most visible and immediate target of this unholy alliance, and the only Central American state that is free of the warlike hysteria that runs rampant through the rest, will continue to appeal to sensible international opinion to avoid the destruction planned by imperialism, without rising to provocations or neglecting its defense.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES PROTEST TO HONDURAS

PA260424 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Managua on 25 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] I address Your Excellency [Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica] to inform you that at 1200 on 22 November, a band of former Somozist guardsmen of undetermined number attacked the village of Yupali, 4 km west of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, where it gathered the population by using threats and force and kidnapped peasant (Luis Cardenas) before departing for an undetermined location.

At 1030 on 23 November, another band of 40 Somozist counterrevolutionaries, armed with M-60 machineguns, 60-mm mortars and Fal rifles, attacked a Sandinist People's Army patrol of 22 companeros near Yupali. The resulting clash lasted until 1230; the fighting resumed at 1530, ending at 1700. The former Somozist guardsmen withdrew in the direction of El Aguila Hill, 8 km northwest of Jalapa. In this attack, Companeros (Pedro Acuna Caldoro) and (Gerardo Beltran) were killed and (Daniel Hernandez) and (Francisco Oliva Castillo) were wounded.

At 1100 of the same day, the Huiste border post, 5 km west of Teotecante, in Nueva Segovia Department, was attacked from Honduran territory.

At 1625 of the same day, an undetermined number of counterrevolutionaries were seen moving in the direction of El Aguila Hill to cover the withdrawal of the band that fled to Honduran territory after its attack on Yupali. It was learned on 24 November that as a result of these clashes, three more companeros, (Cipriano Meneses Cruz), (Felipe Zamora Ruiz) and (Denis Tellez), were killed.

In view of this unending chain of attacks and crimes, the minister cannot overlook, much less disregard, the extremely dangerous consequences that the continuation of this situation will inevitably bring to our countries. Your government's tolerance of this situation and the complicity of vast sectors of the Honduran Armed Forces require, under the current circumstances, more than pious statements and good will visits. The serious responsibility of the Honduran Government, with its permissive attitude and its violation of the most fundamental international justice, in a way reflects and complements its rejection, without cause or reason, of the peace proposal that is intended to find peaceful and definite solutions to the current situation.

By its rejection of Nicaragua's invitation to a meeting of our countries' heads of state, as well as of the similar proposal of the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, the Honduran Government appears to approve of the arms race and the warmongering plans to render our countries a bloody battlefield, in preparation for foreign military intervention in the region.

While lodging our strongest protest with the Honduran Government over these new acts of aggression, and notwithstanding the previously mentioned attitude, the Nicaraguan Government insists once again on the need to resort to peaceful means of resolving conflicts and on the imperative need for a Honduran-Nicaraguan meeting at the highest level, as soon as possible.

I take advantage of this occasion to reiterate my sincere regards to Your Excellency.

[Signed] Nora Astorga, deputy foreign minister

DANIEL ORTEGA ON RIGHT TO ACQUIRE WEAPONS

PA240420 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today during a meeting with the Executive Secretariat of the Latin American Journalists Federation, Felap, that we are arming to defend ourselves, not to become an aggressor state.

During the meeting, Commander Ortega reiterated that Nicaragua reserves the sovereign right to arm itself with whatever technology is necessary to defend the revolution. The arms buildup of which Nicaragua is accused, the attacks against the revolution, the blackmail in which most local opposition parties are indulging against the revolutionary process, and the unlimited and consistent solidarity of the Mexican Government with the Sandinist people's revolution were, among others, the topics broached by Commander Ortega and the Felap leaders.

At the end of the meeting, the members of the Felap Executive Secretariat confirmed to Commander Ortega the permanent solidarity of their organization with the Sandinist people's revolution.

Nicaragua reserves the right to arm itself with whatever technology is necessary because we are arming to defend ourselves, Ortega said during the meeting with the members of the Felap Executive Secretariat, who are currently visiting Nicaragua.

We include MIG or Mirage fighter planes that may be supplied to us, whichever countries are prepared to supply them to us for defense, Ortega reiterated. This armament and this technology are necessary for our defense, the Sandinist leader said, and it is absurd that the greatest destabilizer in America should ask Nicaragua not to arm itself and say what type of arms we should have.

Here is what Ortega said while addressing the Felap Executive Secretariat at Government House:

[Begin recording] Yesterday, I read a report by NEWSWEEK magazine in which it says there is a possibility that Foreign Minister Gromyko and the U.S. foreign minister may have agreed during a meeting not to sell MIG planes to Nicaragua. As for the purchase of arms, we have always said clearly at international forums that Nicaragua reserves the sovereign right to arm itself with whatever technology is necessary. We include MIG or Mirage fighter planes and (?war weapons) that may be supplied to us by countries that may be willing to supply us with fighter planes, which are necessary for the defense of our revolution.

We also said it is absurd (?extremely) absurd, and further proof of U.S. arrogance, for the greatest destabilizer in the world and of the Central American region and Nicaragua to come here and ask Nicaragua not to arm itself and to say what type of weapons Nicaragua can have, when on the other hand it has armed and continues to arm the Central American armies to the teeth and continues attacking the Nicaraguan revolution.

Clearly, Nicaragua's determination to arm itself is a sovereign right that it has exercised and will exercise. It corresponds to the need to defend our revolution. We are arming ourselves to defend this revolution and not to become an aggressor state. [end recording]

DIRECTORATE SUSPENDS LA PRENSA 24, 25 NOVEMBER

PA251604 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Official communique issued by the Directorate of Communications Media of the Interior Ministry on 23 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Directorate of Communications Media of the Interior Ministry, whereas:

1. In Decree No 996 issued on 15 March 1982, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction established the national emergency law that empowers this directorate to review all reports to be disseminated throughout the country;

2. LA PRENSA has been demonstrating an antipatriotic and provocative attitude evinced by such actions as:

A. The decision to not circulate on several occasions in order to give the enemies of our people reason to justify any aggression against our revolution;

B. The surreptitious dissemination of materials the publication of which had not been authorized by this directorate;

3. As if these maneuvers were not enough, the board of directors of LA PRENSA disobeyed a resolution issued by this directorate and published unauthorized material in its 23 November issue.

Therefore, using the powers that the emergency law grants us, we resolve to suspend LA PRENSA for 24 and 25 November 1982.

Issued in Managua, at 2100 on 23 November 1982

LA PRENSA Response

PA252144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The publishers of Managua's LA PRENSA, which has been closed for 2 days by the government, issued a letter today in which they defend themselves from the Nicaraguan authorities' charges. LA PRENSA has been accused by the authorities of "giving the enemy a reason to justify an attack on our revolution."

In a letter that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, codirector of the opposition newspaper, sent to the Interior Ministry's Directorate of Communications Media, LA PRENSA states that the government accusation "is weak" because it is based "on a false interpretation of the intentions of this paper's publishers."

Chamorro Barrios explained that the newspaper's board of directors decided not to circulate LA PRENSA a few days ago because the Directorate of Communications Media returned its material too late and because "so much of its material had been censored."

The letter notes that LA PRENSA did not circulate on 18 November because its last three pages were only returned by the Directorate of Communications Media 7 and 1/2 hours after they were sent in for review.

Chamorro Barrios added that the average delay that this directorate has been causing with LA PRENSA's final pages has been "increasing alarmingly" since July.

According to the Directorate of Communications Media, the newspaper's board of directors "has been demonstrating an antipatriotic and provocative attitude" because of the most recent shutdowns of the paper.

Chamorro Barrios describes this as "a clumsy lie and a great mockery," because the government, "in addition to delaying the newspaper's publication for hours, is accusing us of serious crimes against the homeland, knowing that we are victims of the harshness with which this directorate conducts its censorship."

The directorate also accuses LA PRENSA of "surreptitiously" reporting news items that were not authorized by the censors.

In response to this, Chamorro Barrios said that the LA PRENSA material that is censored is sent by mail to certain embassies, including that of the Soviet Union, and to democratic political parties and organizations, in envelopes bearing LA PRENSA's letterhead and the exact addresses of the intended recipients.

According to Chamorro Barrios, the Media Directorate is not empowered to censor correspondence sent through the mail.

In conclusion, Chamorro Barrios admitted that "by an involuntary error" and "not out of contempt" the newspaper published an article by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson entitled "Palestine Pranks," in which reference was made to the existence of "girls with a doubtful reputation" and to the affairs they've had with Palestinian combatants training in Moscow. According to LA PRENSA, if the newspaper had wanted to mock the censorship, it wouldn't have chosen such an "irrelevant" article by which to show disrespect of the authorities, but a "much more important news item."

The opposition paper will not circulate today or tomorrow as a result of the media Directorate's decision.

WHEELLOCK REPORTS 'VICTORY' IN BANANA DISPUTE

PA241556 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister of Nicaragua, has stated that his country won a first victory over Standard Fruit, a U.S. transnational, by creating new mechanisms to place its bananas in the United States. Wheelock said that the exporting of Nicaraguan bananas to the U.S. market is guaranteed for 1 year as a result of a contract signed with a shipping enterprise that will transport 120,000 boxes weekly. Wheelock said that prior to this, the revolutionary government had signed an agreement with independent U.S. distributors.

Meanwhile, the Multinational Banana Marketing Enterprise [Comunbana] announced in Panama City that next year it will help Nicaragua sell its fruit. Nicaragua is victim of a boycott by the U.S. transnational Standard Fruit. The boycott is aimed at taking a foreign exchange source away from Nicaragua.

SOVIET ENVOY SPEAKS AT COMMEMORATIVE EVENT

PA240359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Respect for Nicaragua's right to self-determination is part of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and we know the Sandinist popular revolution will overcome the critical situation it is presently facing, said German Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua, during an event organized by the construction workers to commemorate the anniversary of the October Revolution. The event was held at the Construction Ministry this afternoon. Following are the words of the ambassador:

[Begin recording] This impressive and friendly ceremony means a lot to us. We are witnesses to the fruitful development of the relations between our countries and peoples and between the workers of both countries. We would like to express our faith that the future of our relations will be even brighter because we are on the right path of solidarity, struggle for the peoples' happiness and world peace.

These past days have been particularly significant for us. During these days of the 75th anniversary of the October Revolution we have remembered our beloved Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and we have developed closer relations and a better understanding of our development goals, of our friendship and cooperation.

Here in Nicaragua we have noted the great prestige of the domestic and international policies of the CPSU and the Government of the USSR. [end recording]

BUSH'S TRIP CALLED 'NEW DEFEAT' IN AFRICA

PA242155 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 82

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has concluded his tour through several African nations with a new defeat. According to Washington, Bush's tour was organized to find a just solution to the Namibian problem. This hypocritical position fools no one, because imperialist neglect of Africa is too deep to try now to convince the people that Reagan and his assistants have good intentions. As the White House -- cornerstone of the Pretoria racist regime -- sees it, the saving formula is easy: Angola will renounce Cuban internationalist aid and then a plan that, perhaps, could result in independence for Namibia could be considered.

Bush left the banks of the Potomac to convince an entire continent. But he warned beforehand, through the newsmen present for his departure, that South Africa enjoys friendly U.S. protection. After having prepared the pill, the U.S. vice president arrived on the dark continent, where he received a most energenic "No" at almost every door he dared knock on. Cape Verde, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Senegal and Kenya reiterated that only the Pretoria regime represents a big danger to the people of Africa and the big obstacle to Namibia's independence. They very clearly stated that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a problem that concerns only the authorities of Luanda and Havana and does not represent any threat to the region. As if this were not enough, the governments of those African nations stated their rejection of the ties recently established between Washington and South Africa. Too much hypocrisy finds rejection even among the least-decided.

However, Reagan, Bush and the gang apparently like to look too smart to end up playing a most ridiculous role. No one in Africa forgets that Cuba went to help the Angolan people when there were indications that South Africa and fascist local groups were going to prevent the liberty that had been won after many years of fighting Portuguese colonialism. The blood that our fighters spilled in a fatherland that was not theirs gained them the greatest respect of the citizens of a continent that until then had seen only slave dealers and multinational enterprises -- which plundered their huge wealth. For the first time in African history, the arms of a far-away nation were used to defend the true interests of the continent, and this cannot be ignored by those who provoked all the ills that the people of the huge territory now have to endure.

George Bush can't have forgotten that the U.S. CIA quickly created a special operations group to promote a South African invasion of Angola as well as fascist activities by the counterrevolutionary UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola]. The U.S. vice president can't forget either that dozens of U.S. transnationals operate in South Africa, that arms cargoes leave U.S. ports for Pretoria, and that Washington is one of the staunchest supporters the racist South Africans have in their insane effort to obtain atomic weapons.

As a journalist who witnessed Bush's first stopover in Africa said: With this kind of record you can't fool an ass.

MALMIERCA ADDRESSES PLO SOLIDARITY CEREMONY

FL231757 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and foreign minister, has made the closing remarks at the ceremony marking the beginning of the days of solidarity with the Palestinian cause and the Arab peoples, which will end on 29 November.

The ceremony, held at the FAR Universal hall in this capital and sponsored by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, was chaired by Sergio del Valle, member of the Politburo and minister of public health; Jesus Montane, chief of the Foreign Relations General Department of the Central Committee and alternate member of the Politburo; other members of the Central Committee and PLO Charge d'Affaires in Cuba 'Imad Jada', who also spoke at the ceremony.

Also present at the ceremony were leaders of the party, state and Union of Young Communists.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PERUVIAN OFFICIALS

FL252330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Lima -- Jose Fernandez Cossio, vice president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has met with Peruvian officials during a stopover in transit to Havana. Fernandez Cossio arrived in Lima from Montevideo where he attended an OLADE meeting.

In that capital [presumably Lima], he met with (Jorge Yousa Bautrat), secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and (Guillermo Nieto), director of cooperation and undersecretary. He was also received by Commerce Minister (Maria Jesus Huma) and by top officials of the National Planning Institute -- INP. In the talks they covered matters of mutual interest for the two countries in the area of cooperation.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

FL242145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] An agreement covering talks between Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Angolan Industry Minister Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro has been signed in Havana.

The agreement signed by the two officials establishes the two countries' interest in expanding economic cooperation in the sugar, metal-mechanical working, shipbuilding and basic industries.

During his stay in Cuba, Bento Ribeiro held talks with Joel Domenech, minister of basic industry, Diocles Torralba, minister of the sugar industry, and other Cuban leaders. The Angolan minister completed an extensive schedule of visits to manufacturing and agricultural centers related to sectors of mutual interest.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO FRG

FL250055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] A delegation from Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] headed by Deputy Ernesto Vera today began a 12-day visit to the FRG at the invitation of the federal parliament. Besides Vera, who presides over the ANPP's Culture and Arts Commission and the Union of Cuban Journalists, the delegation is made up by Juan Bravo Mendez, president of Camaguey's provincial assembly, Ricardo Duenas, dean of the agricultural faculty of Las Villas university, and (Zoe Diaz Gonzalez), professor and director of Russian language of the Ministry of Education.

The Cuban deputies were welcomed last night at the Cologne airport by federal parliament and FRG Government representatives. Today, the delegation visited the main offices of the Social Democratic Party where it met with the party's director of foreign relations, (Edgar Hart Digos). Tomorrow, the Cuban parliamentary delegation will attend a luncheon hosted by West German parliamentarians.

BAHAMASDIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH URUGUAY

FL161454 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Bahamas is continuing to strengthen relations with its trading partners in Latin America. Effective yesterday diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between the Governments of the Bahamas and Uruguay. A joint communique called for collaboration and cooperation in conformity with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

BARBADOSPRIME MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION RUMORS

FL250230 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams has denied reports that his country's currency will be devalued under the terms of a recent IMF loan agreement. He said the reports are absolutely not true and the exchange rate is still 1 Barbados dollar for 50 U.S. cents.

The parliamentary opposition has been calling on the Adams government to spell out the terms of the loan agreement. The IMF had announced last month that it had approved two loans for Barbados for more than \$47 million.

Mr Adams said the conditions for the loans are related to the size of the Barbados Central Bank net domestic assets, but he gave no figures.

GRENADAAREA INTELLECTUALS END MEETING 22 NOVEMBER

FL232345 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Delegates who attended the intellectual workers conference in Grenada have applauded efforts of the Grenada revolution to build its own democracy, free from external intervention. The commendation came in the final declaration of the conference issued last night at the closing ceremony.

The delegates noted with pride the heroism of the Grenadian people and their revolutionary achievements in the face of heightened attacks by U.S. imperialism and harassment from elements within the region. The delegates also expressed joy that intellectuals are actively participating in the growth and strengthening of mass organizations in Grenada, thus advancing their role.

The conference declaration also condemned the distortion and fabrication of the Grenada revolution presented by the regional media and called for the establishment of a Caribbean association of media workers as a means of overcoming the manipulations that have plagued media workers and the communication media in the region.

The conference declaration also expressed alarm over the restructuring proposal for the University of the West Indies [UWI] and urged all graduate students and faculties of the UWI to launch a campaign of resistance to the proposal.

The declaration recognized the contribution which the church can make towards the achievement of social justice and the promotion of peace and cultural sovereignty in the region.

It, however, deplored the professional exploitation of the religious sensibilities of regional people by an expanding evangelical industry promoted and financed by the United States with the aim of retarding the intellectual and spiritual development of regional people.

The declaration also expressed support for Cuba and Nicaragua in their struggle against continued aggression by the United States.

Yesterday the delegates formed a standing committee to carry on the work of the conference on the question of cultural sovereignty. And yesterday delegates of the conference visited some of the major products [as heard] of the Grenada revolution.

Yesterday Cuban President Fidel Castro had sent a message of greetings to delegates attending the Caribbean intellectual workers conference on cultural sovereignty now being held at the [words indistinct] in Saint Georges. In his message, read to the delegates by conference coordinator, Barbadian novelist George Lamming, President Castro said that he hoped it would contribute to the noble endeavor of creating a good (?destiny) for all the peoples of this region. Geography and history, it said, have brought into one family the nations of the Caribbean which for centuries have struggled against foreign domination and for the affirmation of their nationality and sovereignty. President Castro's message also recalled the Caribbean peoples' struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and for the independence, economic development and preservation of cultural values. The message drew a standing ovation from the over 40 delegates from 13 countries who are participating in the conference.

STATE PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR PUERTO RICAN STRUGGLE

FL260045 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The minister of national mobilization, Brother Selwyn Strachan, this morning held discussions with a group of Puerto Ricans and fishermen from the island of Vieques now in Grenada on a visit. The group is here to have interchanges of ideas on fishing with Grenadian fishermen, to establish relationships with Grenadian fishermen and to see for themselves the process now under way here.

Brother Strachan expressed the pleasure of having the group in Grenada since, he said, this country has always felt [word indistinct] for the just struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their independence. He also expressed pleasure at having here the fishermen from Vieques, which is used by the United States to carry out military maneuvers, one of which was geared toward an invasion of Grenada. Grenada, he said, is aware of the struggle being waged by the fishermen of Vieques against the holding of U.S. maneuvers in their country.

Brother Strachan explained to the group the advances made by the Grenada revolution despite the tremendous pressure which this country constantly faces from U.S. imperialism. He pledged Grenada's continued support for the Puerto Rican struggle.

[Begin Strachan recording] We want to say to you that we are concerned here in Grenada, that the revolution is concerned. We will continue to give our firmest support for the struggle that is presently being waged by the working people of Puerto Rico to liberate their country from the yoke of colonialism and liberate their country from the yoke of colonial imperialism. We understand the nation's culture (?as) the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico. We understand and we are clear of the justness of your struggle and, in this context, it is our duty as revolutionaries and our duty as internationalists to express that first and always [words indistinct] of our unswerving support.

CHILEDEMONSTRATION IN TEMUCO PROTESTS ECONOMIC POLICY

PY251302 Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Temuco, Chile, 24 Nov (AFP) -- According to information disclosed by the authorities today, farmers and merchants unhappy with the government's economic program clashed with the police on 23 November in this southern Chilean city. According to the report, the incident ended without any arrests or injuries.

At the beginning, several groups of people picketted the auction of premises belonging to indebted farmers. They then occupied a bank to which one of the auctioned premises was awarded. Hundreds of stores downtown later closed for an hour in solidarity with the demonstrators, who were dispersed by the police.

A leader pointed out that it was a spontaneous and unconditional action to draw the authorities' attention to the chaotic situation affecting agriculture, trade, industrial sectors, professionals and workers in general.

During the past few weeks in Temuco, 700 km south of Santiago, as well as in other provinces, the labor unions unleashed a wave of protests requesting state support to overcome recession in the country, the worst the country has endured during the past 50 years according to economists.

ECUADORCFP MEMBERS RESIGN; MORE RESIGNATIONS EXPECTED

PA240130 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Legislator (Julio Ayala Serra) today officially announced his resignation from the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP). It is believed that seven more legislators will resign from the CFP as a result of serious internal differences over resolutions made by the CFP political leadership, which met on 18 November.

(Ayala Serra's) resignation joins that of Rodolfo Baquerizo, who announced his withdrawal from the party on Friday.

At a news conference, (Ayala Serra) accused Aberroes Bucaram, the party leader, of responsibility for the political disaster affecting the CFP and predicted that 90 percent of the rank and file will leave the party.

(Galo Baya Salazar) also joined the wave of withdrawals from the party. He announced his resignation at noon today. He attributes his resignation to a series of decisions made by the CFP leadership headed by Bucaram.

(Baya Salazar) said he wanted to die a CFP member, but he had to resign because of the selfish and divisionist sentiments that prevailed, rather than abandon his principles.